

Calls For New National Board

Elliott Blasts Accreditation System

Lashing out at "accreditation machinery now working to prevent flexibility and innovation," University President Lloyd H. Elliott last week called for the establishment of a National Board of Education to evaluate colleges.

Elliott's eyebrow-raising address - delivered Monday before the Middle States Association of College Registrars and Officers of Admissions - also contained an attack on "academic snob appeal" by schools that frown on part-time education.

The thrust of Elliott's remarks, though, were clearly aimed at "accreditation without accountability" by U.S. accrediting associations. Their responsibilities should be assumed by a federal agency, Elliott said, to "respond to the many urgencies in today's educational area."

While "unhappy over the reach of the federal government, which continues to extend that arm to more and more of our activities," Elliott proposed a "standard reference" of colleges which would provide the public a better source of colleges' financial and academic status.

Elliott's bitterness over current accreditation practices can be traced back to GW's experiences with the Middle States Association's evaluation of

the school's extensive off-campus education programs. Elliott believes that education should move away from the campus and into the city through extension programs, and his stance has not been popular with accreditors.

"Those who have succumbed to the nostalgic myth of 'community' are most often reliving the glow of fraternity fellowship or the togetherness of a football team, he said. "They have no knowledge of urban education - the diversity of age, religion, race, sex, politics, and economics, and the competition of the subway and traffic jam."

Criticizing the pressures placed on colleges to admit only full-time students, Elliott commented that "the Ph.D., if achieved through part-time study, may have substance, but it is entirely lacking in academic snob appeal."

[Editor's note - excerpts from President Elliott's address are reprinted on page 8]

Elliott referred to GW's off-campus College of General Studies during the speech, citing the Middle States Association's comment that "strength tends to come from a focusing of effort and the University is not focusing its efforts when

the College maintains its many centers."

The report's "deadly thrust," Elliott said, was that "stretching or even extending institutional efforts to reach people with teaching programs" is weakening, while focusing on a narrow objective, organizing for a limited goal, brings distinction."

While colleges are now accepting the premise that its students should be aware of the outside world, "narrowly trained specialists want narrowly focused beams of light rather than general illumination, and such has been the major thrust of accreditation for many years," he continued.

Elliott reported that "there is hope on the horizon, however." He cited the College-Level Examination Program, and a New York State proposal calling for an "external degree," through independent study, weekend seminars, etc.

The "external degree," Elliott said, "offers the greatest opportunity to make education available to working adults, minority group members and others generally unreached by college level education."

The HATCHET

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Monday, December 7, 1970



DAY IN COURT: Defense counsel Ray Twohig interrogates Acting SGBA Dean Lowell Smith during Thursday's Student Court hearing.

Photo by ZERIVITZ

The One That Got Away

Prof. Downplays Disruption

Commercial Law Professor Kenneth McClure, whose class was the target of the disruption which John Light was charged with leading, said last week that the interruption of his class was not a serious one.

McClure, in an interview with the Hatchet last week, said the class was interrupted when students banged on the door to his class, "but the disruption was over when I opened the door and told them to quit."

Describing the entrance of students into his classroom as "a little disruption," McClure said it was no more disturbing than the chanting outside the building.

McClure, who testified at Jim Stark's hearing for the same charge, said that he volunteered to testify in Light's case too, but was never notified of the hearing. Dr. Lowell Smith, who filed the charges against Light, originally asked McClure for a written statement. McClure said he "felt this was very important and it would be better if I told what I knew in person."

Analyzing the problems he saw with the case, McClure said that neither he nor Smith saw who banged on the door nor could they identify who actually entered the classroom.

To get effective witnesses, McClure continued, the court would have to allow some kind of immunity for those who testified. He also said that testimony under oath would be needed and perjury would have to be dealt with.

McClure went on to say that after the case of Jim Stark he heard people criticize the members of

the court saying that they would never bring in a verdict against another student.

Maintaining that this view was unjust, McClure said he thinks "these student courts provide a hope for a fair decision." However, he continued, "In the case of the young man up for disrupting my class (Stark), they failed to meet their allegations that he had interrupted the class." McClure said justice would be served only by charges that would hold everyone involved in the disruption "equally guilty, but this wouldn't work." He concluded "therefore, the university would be better off not getting involved in this sort of thing at all."

Describing the Stark case, McClure said, "The court had nothing that would justify the guilt of the student accused. People should recognize this. They should not castigate students for bias or for not doing their job. It would have been a travesty if they arrived at any other decision with what they had to work with."

Student prosecutor David Bantleon said in his concluding remarks on Light's case that one reason he did not call McClure to testify was that McClure didn't really care if his class were disrupted and that the case mainly involved student rights.

McClure said, "I don't want people to get the wrong idea. I was angry at the people who interrupted my class. I was and am angry. We had finished our work and I was holding the class at the request of the students."

by Sue McMenamin

Verdict Pending In Second Strike Case

by Sue McMenamin
Asst News Editor

The Student Court held a five-hour hearing last Thursday on the case of John Light, charged with disrupting a class during May's Student Strike, but withheld their verdict pending a review of the hearing transcript.

The court rejected repeated attempts by the defense to present the allegedly disruptive activities in the political context of the Strike, holding that the case involved alleged violation of a rule which had to be interpreted the same way under all circumstances.

Light and another student, Jim Stark, were charged with disrupting Prof. Kenneth McClure's Commercial Law class. The complaint against them was filed last May by Dr. Lowell Smith, who was acting dean of the School of Government and Business Administration during the strike.

At a hearing October 23, charges against Stark were dismissed.

The complaint charged both students with violating a Board of Trustees resolution of January 1969 which states that any member of the University community who "engages in conduct that unreasonably obstructs teaching, research, and learning, . . . may be punished for his conduct by dismissal from the University or some lesser disciplinary action."

At Thursday's hearing the court denied a motion by Light's counsel, law student Jim Krugman, to dismiss the case on the grounds that several of the defense witnesses had been "intimidated."

Krugman argued that "justice cannot be done at this time" because of the "oppressive political climate" which he said has surrounded the case over the past few weeks.

Krugman based his argument in part on the statements of prosecutor David Bantleon at the hearing when the case's second continuance was granted.

No Power To Intimidate The Court'

Krugman, reading from the transcript of that hearing, pointed out that Bantleon had called recent court actions "ridiculous" and had said he would take his complaint either to the Faculty Senate, which is considering the fate of the court, or to the administration.

Bantleon replied that he had "no power to intimidate the court," and quoted former Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren as saying that a court should not consider "political variables" when it decided to hear a case.

Court Chairman David Berz said that the members of the court had "no vested interest in the court's future" and that their only concern was hearing this case. He therefore denied Krugman's motion for dismissal.

The defense then moved to have the court rule that the testimony to be heard in Light's case could not be used in other cases. Law School Prof. David Seidelson, legal adviser to the court, said that the court could not grant such immunity.

Krugman still insisted that his witnesses might face future prosecution as a result of their testimony and tried vainly to get the court to declare their statements "not properly obtained," which the court's procedures allow.

Berz ruled that such use of the clause was "over stepping the bounds of the court's procedures," and denied the motion.

(See COURT, p. 4.)



and elsewhere...

by Jackie Dowd
Asst News Editor

Most college newspapers — the ones that got to publish at all this year — have been publishing for just over three months now, but that has been long enough for more than twenty to be pushed up against the wall by unfriendly administrations, boards of trustees, printers, alumni and student governments.

Why? The student editors explained at a U.S. Student Press (USSPA) convention this summer that "Most of us are no longer embracing bulletin board journalism. We're realigned ourselves into the camp of activist journalism."

And now they're fighting to keep important stories about the campus, education and the nation as it affects the campus community on their pages.

The staff of the Fountainhead at Eastern Carolina University in Greenville, N.C., barricaded themselves in their offices for over a week to protest "financial censorship" by the student government.

Two University of California editors were arrested on charges of publishing pornography and corrupting the morals of minors after the UCLA Daily Bruin published an exposé of undercover agents on campus.

First of a Two-Part Series

Columbia University's Spectator is feuding with the Internal Revenue Service over an administrative review of the paper's tax-exempt status.

College editors in California and Mississippi are forming state-wide coalitions to fight off moves against their papers by state regents and alumni associations.

Two former editors of South Colorado State's Arrow are trying to publish a paper in exile, but the funds allocated by the student government for their four-page special edition were frozen pending a

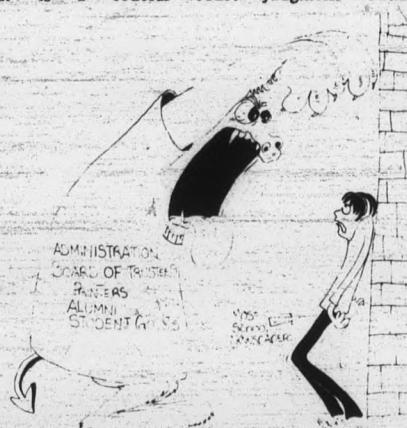


decision by the state attorney general.

And other newspapers across the country, from Niagara University — where administrators of the Catholic school were shocked by an article on abortion referral services — to the University of Southern Alabama, where the student senate is attempting to fire the editor, have been turning to the USSPA field teams for help when they suddenly find themselves

locked out of their offices or without an editor.

The greatest victory the student press has won so far is a federal court judgment outlawing



pre-publication censorship at state schools. The editors of the Fitchburg State College Cycle challenged the president of that western Massachusetts school in court after he shut down their paper for publishing an article by Eldridge Cleaver.

Violating the First Amendment

The court's ruling that "restrictions such as pre-publication censorship and/or the forced withdrawal of funds are in violation of the first amendment freedoms" has set a major precedent for the student press' battles with administrators and the courts. An upstate New York chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union is trying to get a similar ruling for private institutions in a court case involving the Niagara University "Index."

Niagara administrators objected to a series of articles including an ad from an abortion referral service, some letters to the editor deemed "unfavorable" to the school, and a popular anti-Nixon poster. "My God, they expect us to be the Diocesan Record or something," the Index editor said.

The school backed down and postponed any action against the paper after the USSPA field team and the ACLU stepped in, but the staff of the Index is pretty sure it's just a matter of time.

Independence the Only Way Out

"Ultimately," the USSPA field team says, "the only way for the student media to avoid censorship is by student incorporation or financial independence." But the few papers who have split from their university's corporate structure have had their share of persecution from a variety of sources.

The staff of Purdue Exponent, published by the independent Purdue Student Publishing Foundation, was locked out of their office before they had a chance to put out their first issue this year. John W. Hicks, an executive assistant to the university's president, recommended the action after alleging unspecified

"problems" with the Foundation.

The Exponent has managed to publish several issues this year, but only after agreeing to a set of guidelines that made numerous concessions to the administration's ideal of bulletin-board journalism.

At Columbia, the Spectator's editors refused to refrain from political activities and now their tax-exempt status is being reviewed by IRS. The paper's lawyers contend that the paper's endorsements of Eldridge Cleaver and Nelson Rockefeller don't constitute a "substantial part of the Spectator's activities."

"Political Motives?"... "Probably"

Spectator Managing Editor Juris Kaza finds it "hard to dismiss the idea of a political motive" on the part of IRS even though the agency is acting within the law. "The main violation — endorsing Cleaver — took place over a year and a half ago," he said, "and IRS started after us shortly after we took a very active role in the movement last May."

If IRS wins its case against the Spectator, they'll be free to crack down on any college paper publishing anything which might influence a political campaign or attempt to influence legislation.

Columbia's editors call the IRS action "part of Richard Nixon's continuing campaign to crush student dissent" through "economic sanctions on those who disagree with the cacophony which comes out of the White House."



"But our responsibility's different," they continue, and the editors at the USSPA convention agreed. "The war, drugs, the draft, racism — all mean something very different to the readers of a student newspaper than to the retired industrialists and politicians who are running the educational system."

The second part of this article, dealing with censorship from outside the school and centering on the University of California's conflicts with their Board of Regents, will appear in Thursday's Hatchet.

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Debate and Discussion of the PROPOSED G.W.U. JUDICIAL SYSTEM

by Law Professors

Robert Parke
and David Robinson

Monday, Dec. 7

8:30 P.M.

Room 413 of Univ. Center

Student Participants
Light Refreshments

Voter Registration Moves Into Dorms

Scores of GW dorm residents were registered last week as a drive to add university students to the registered D.C. electorate picked up speed.

Visits by representatives of the Youth Citizenship Fund and the Young Voters League to Crawford, Calhoun and Adams Halls on Thursday highlighted activity last week.

Rap sessions at Crawford and Adams were sparsely attended. At Adams the registrars decided to go to dorm rooms rather than remain in the lounge where their discussion was scheduled.

During the next two hours they covered the first three floors and registered over forty residents. "We could have covered the whole dorm if it weren't for the lack of registrars," commented Charles Gonzales of the Youth Citizenship Fund.

The only doubt the residents had, they said, was whether they could register and vote in D.C. and then register in their home state.

Written by Jon Higman, incorporating reports by William Cook and Howard Friedland.

"A student can register and vote in D.C. and then go home and register in his home state (for future elections) with no problems," Gonzales explained.

At Crawford there was a spirited discussion, mainly about whether it would be necessary to wait out state residency requirements before registering at home after voting in D.C.

It was not quite clear at the rap session what the answer was. But Rosalyn Hester, director of the Youth Franchise Coalition, said yesterday that students "give up any claim to register in their home state" if their names are on the D.C. rolls.

Therefore, voting students will, if they follow the law, have to wait out residency requirements when they return home.

December 12 is the deadline for registering to vote in the January 12 primary. The general election is March 23.

Written by Jon Higman, incorporating reports by William Cook and Howard Friedland.

Bonnie & Clyde Sunday Dec. 13 University Ballroom

1:30, 4:00, 7:00, 9:30 75¢

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Tired Of Apathy & Lousy Programs?

The Performing Arts Committee will hold a meeting on

Tuesday, Dec. 8

Program Board Office, 2nd floor of center

7:00 p.m.

This committee will be involved in drama, dance, and music. If you think the cultural programs here have been shitty, come and tell us and help us do something about it.

In Self Defense

Campus Cops To Carry Mace

by Mike Fruittman
Hatchet Staff Writer

GW campus policemen have received authorization to carry Mace on all shifts, effective immediately.

Campus security head Harry Geiglein requested that the administration consider arming patrol officers with the non-lethal chemical agent because the duties placed upon the officers "require that they be reasonably equipped to enforce their authority and protect themselves and others who may be involved."

There have been more than 20 incidents of a criminal nature on campus between January and September. Within the past two weeks, the campus saw its first armed robberies. Many officers reportedly have been complaining about walking around campus without any form of protection, especially at night.

According to Geiglein, the administration considered the request for two months before coming to its decision. The authorization to issue Mace came from Vice President for Administration H. John Cantini.

Mace is considered to be an effective and humane vehicle by which to achieve temporary neutralization of a person without any real injury. It is sprayed into the face and causes impaired vision, a burning sensation and difficulty in breathing. The total effect is one of psychological fusion, according to Geiglein.

All patrol officers will be

issued the chemical, those working the day as well as night shift, and those in patrol cars as well as officers walking a beat.

Geiglein stressed that before its issuance, all officers will be instructed in the uses of Mace. Its utilization will be restricted to instances where the officer feels his safety to be in danger. It will be used in place of a gun.

Geiglein admitted that the

use of Mace will be up to the individual officer's judgement, but foresaw it being used seldom, if at all.

He also explained that victims of the chemical will be given an opportunity to bathe the affected area after the sensations wear off, a period of approximately five to ten minutes.

Study In Israel Offered

The GW Religion Department is sponsoring a summer program in Israel next year, for which six semester hours of credit will be given.

"The Land of Israel and the Growth of the Western Religions," a seven week summer institute in Israel, will be conducted with the cooperation of the Department of Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency, and is open to all students.

The total cost of the program, being held next July and August, is \$1160., which includes round trip jet transportation between New York and Israel, accommodations in Israel (room, board, field trips and tours), lectures, and tuition for six semester hours credit.

Classes in Israel, which will be held in Jerusalem and at other important religious sites, will focus on the role of the land and history of Israel in the growth of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, with emphasis on the insights and techniques of archaeology, historical geography, history, literature and theology in understanding the development of these religions.

Also included in the program are educational and recreational tours, as well as free time.

JUDITH CRIST

New York Magazine Film Critic

Tues., Dec. 8

8:00 p.m.

Center Ballroom

Introducing the most absorbent tampon ever put in an applicator.

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Just think. More comfort. More protection. Fewer times to change with new Meds, the Modess Tampon.



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Student Court Topic Of Debate Tonight

Law professors Robert Park and David Robinson, holders of the University judicial systems and procedures for disciplining students, will debate those topics tonight.

The debate, sponsored by Omicron Delta Kappa, a men's honorary society, and the Center Program Board, is designed to inform the University community on the judicial systems question at GW, which will come up at this Friday's Faculty Senate where the future of the Student Court will be decided.

Differences between Park and Robinson came to head at last month's Senate meeting when Robinson, responding to a proposal by Park to continue the Student Court, charged that the court "does not provide a simple or efficient means of adjudicating disciplinary cases."

He claimed that "The student body regards the court as a joke and they have a right to," adding, "we should end the joke."

Park appeared at that Senate meeting to report on the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee on Judicial Systems which was formed by University President Lloyd Elliott a year and a half ago "to study the broad processes of disciplining students." Park has chaired the group since its founding.

In his remarks before the Senate, Park said the committee's investigation "was to go beyond the types of problems that arise from demonstrations or classroom disturbances and was supposed to address the possibility of student participation in academic disciplining, in dormitory councils, and in the lower-level specialty courts, such as the student Traffic Court."

In recommending that the

Student Court be continued, Park stressed that the court "is sharply differing views of itself still learning how to operate, and there may be a tendency to be impatient about this, a tendency to feel that there has been a year and a half,

they have had experience, and they have had an opportunity to learn."

"I would suggest to the Senate," Park continued, "that the criminal courts in this country have had hundreds of years to learn their procedures, and yet they are constantly exposed to flaws in their procedures."

Court Still Learning

Park noted that "universities are in a period of turmoil and change and the Student Court has, during this period, learned its business slowly, but we think it is learning its business well, and, if the procedures are adapted and changed as we recommend, that it will effectively and practically serve the University as a satisfactory judiciary for a year, and then can be reviewed again."

In responding to these remarks, Robinson characterized the court as a "confused, highly technical and floundering effort," and stated that "The University does not have a proper judiciary. We cannot rely upon injunctions to close buildings in case of student strikes. Someday we may have to face students with armed people to protect our property and history has shown this will not work."

Robinson, who has charged the University with "trying to staff courts with people who do not have mature skills in procedural techniques and technicalities," favors replacing the Student Court with a joint body of students, faculty and an administrator.

Junior Year in New York

Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University sponsors a Junior Year in New York.

The College, located in the heart of the city, is an integral part of the exciting metropolitan community of New York City—the business, cultural, artistic, and financial center of the nation. The city's extraordinary resources greatly enrich both the academic program and the experience of living at New York University with the most cosmopolitan student body in the world.

This program is open to students recommended by the deans of the colleges to which they will return for their degrees.

There are strong and varied offerings in many areas, such as fine arts, urban studies, languages including non-European, mathematics in the College and at the Courant Institute, psychology, and others.

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The University sponsors programs in Spain and France.

Write for brochure to Director,
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COURT, from p. 1

procedures allow.

Berz ruled that such use of the clause was "overstepping the bounds of the court's procedures," and denied the motion.

While testifying in his own defense, Light said although he took the charges seriously because of his possible expulsion from school, he could not really take such a hearing seriously because he believed that "two specific people would not be chosen as examples by the University."

Bantleon, in his concluding remarks, contended that Smith had not singled out any students because of a "grudge."

Testimony about what Light said or did varied and was often contradictory.

Smith, who was called as the prosecution's first witness, testified that on May 5 he saw Light in the Hall of Government and told him that he was in violation of University regulations. Smith said he asked Light to come to his office if he wanted to discuss the Strike.

According to Smith, Light refused, turned and began leading a chant of "Strike now, shut it down."

Smith said that he acted in response to a phone call reporting the disruption of McClure's class.

Bill Bloomberg, a student in the class, testified that Light entered the classroom after the students had voted to continue the strike.

The defense then asked the court to infer that since McClure

He said there were other people with Light "but they were always behind him and they were quiet. Mr. Light did all the talking."

Bloomberg testified that he asked Light his name when he entered the classroom and Light replied, "I am Jonathan Light," at which time he wrote "John L" in his notebook. Bloomberg said when he asked again to get Light's last name, Light replied, "I am the People."

Light testified that he did not lead chants, enter McClure's class or give Bloomberg his name.

More Objections

Bantleon made a motion to have written statements by two witnesses who could not attend the hearing introduced as testimony. Defense co-counsel Raymond Twohig objected, claiming that admitting the statements as evidence would violate the defense's right to cross-examine all witnesses, and the statements were not allowed.

Later, Twohig attempted to have the testimony of McClure from Stark's trial serve as testimony in Light's case, claiming that he had not been able to contact McClure before the trial.

This motion was also denied due to the lack of opportunity to cross-examine. Also the court did not feel that it had been established that McClure was "physically unable to attend."

The defense then asked the court to infer that since McClure

was not called as a witness by Bantleon, his testimony if given, would have been adverse to the plaintiff's case.

Berz, after referring the question to Seidelson, agreed that court members could make "permissible inferences" if they wished.

Bantleon moved for a continuance so that his two witnesses could appear, claiming that he could have presented them at the hearing two weeks ago when the defense was granted a continuance.

Berz, denying the motion, replied that Bantleon was told that the court would meet again in two weeks and should have made plans accordingly.

Part-time student B.D. Colen told the court that he had talked to Light several minutes before the disruption of McClure's class.

Colen, who said that he was in the classroom when the strikers entered, testified that he did not see Light with them.

Another of McClure's students, Suzanne Soliere, could not identify Light as one of the students who entered the classroom and did not hear Bloomberg ask for Light's name.

Jeff Rubenstein, also a member of the Commercial Law class, said that the chanting was no more disturbing than a motorcycle starting up outside.

He said, in answer to a question by Bantleon that his learning process had not been impeded by the noise.

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IT SMELLS ON, despite numerous attempts to close it down. GW law students will try again, but for the time being, the sickly smell of roasted horse will still assault GW students

Photo by HYAMS

Georgetown Plant Stench Target Of Law Schoolers

by Mike Fruitman
Hatchet Staff Writer

As many habitues of Georgetown have become painfully aware, there is a rendering plant there that emits obnoxious odors. Six GW law students have decided to try to do something about it.

Thus N.O.S.E. was born: Neighbors Opposing Smelly Emissions. The target of their wrath is the Milton Hopfenmaier Co., located at 33rd and K Sts. The plant makes tallow, used as a base for cosmetics, and tankage, an "animal feed." The smells coming from the plant have offended Georgetown noses since the company's birth there in 1873.

All previous attempts to control the odors, which often drift over the GW campus, have been futile. N.O.S.E., however, is determined. Last Tuesday morning they staged a demonstration in front of Hopfenmaier's and later presented a petition to the D.C.

City Council "to change the D.C. air pollution regulations in order to stop unhealthy and unpleasant odors from permanently filling Washington's air."

Between November, 1969, and September, 1970, the D.C. government inspected the plant 1,100 times and found that, despite all the complaints, its odors are not air pollution in a legal sense.

According to N.O.S.E. spokesman Israel Eisenberg, the petition was accepted by Council Committee Chairman Gilbert Hahn, who "appeared impressed," and promised a response in 60 days, which is quicker than usual.

Many Georgetown residents are supporting N.O.S.E., having been bothered by Hopfenmaier's for quite some time.

When questioned about what they've done to control their odors, a Hopfenmaier spokesman refused to answer, telling a reporter, "You've asked

enough questions already." The only information he provided concerned the nature of their product.

N.O.S.E. is also opposed to the present regulation requiring use of a "scentometer" to determine when these odors are in the air. They claim that the device is incapable of realistically detecting offending odors and that the standard set in the air pollution regulations of Washington does not accurately reflect what an obnoxious odor is. The manufacturer of the scentometer also has reportedly admitted its shortcomings.

The group prefers that some test utilizing the human nose be instituted; the scentometer has not detected a single violation by Hopfenmaier's in the last 18 months.

N.O.S.E. is also bringing a public nuisance suit against the company, claiming that the odors emitted by their plant "deprive Georgetown residents of the use and enjoyment of their property by forcing residents to keep their windows closed and staying indoors on frequent occasions."

There is a possibility that N.O.S.E. will be joined in their suit by another group, the Washington Coalition for Cleaner Air.

Banzhaf was "a step into the dark ages for the Law School," adding that the decision was "a definite policy statement" from the Law School.

Banzhaf, Legal Activist, Loses Bid For Tenure

Law professor John F. Banzhaf, who has gained nationwide recognition for his consumer crusades and legal activism, was denied tenure Friday by the tenured members of the Law School faculty. The vote was 18 to 13.

Tenure is a guarantee against dismissal, except in extreme cases, and not directly related to Banzhaf's teaching contract. It is not known yet whether Banzhaf will leave GW at the end of this academic year.

Banzhaf, 30 years old, is best known for the law student groups formed in his Unfair Trade Practices class which have taken legal action against false advertising, air pollution, cigarette commercials, and smoking on airplanes.

The law faculty's action has stirred up resentment amongst some law school students. A meeting has been called for tonight in room 10 of the Law School building by a group of "interested students" to discuss the Banzhaf matter.

One of those law students, who refused to be identified, said that the denial of tenure to

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Macke Apologizes

Bugging Investigated

by Lou Golden
Hatchet Staff Writer

The Macke Company, purveyor of last week's noodles and weevils dish in the Center contract dining room, has taken steps to prevent recurrence of such an incident and promised meal card holders an extra "premium" meal in the near future to compensate for the affair.

John Lawrence, director of Macke's food operations here, explained that the serving of the noodles resulted from a lack of supervisory personnel in the kitchen at the time. He promised, however, at a meeting Thursday of the Joint Food Service Committee, that there would "always be managerial personnel in the kitchen during serving hours."

The Hatchet learned last week that a Macke employee who was working behind the line when the bug-infested noodles were served has been fired.

Al Brigitte, a representative from Monarch Foods, supplier of the noodles, explained at the meeting that the noodles had become infested when the dormant larvae of these insects, a type of weevil, remained in the wheat after it had been processed into noodles. With the right conditions of heat and dampness prevailing, he said, the larvae had developed into adult insects.

Ed Grebow, Center food service representative, questioned the validity of Brigitte's explanation and called the U.S. Department of Agriculture for further clarification. An official of the department told Grebow that no larvae could have survived the intense heat and pressure used in the noodle making process. The official felt that the insects must have infested the noodles in the post production period.

Macke brought in their director of technical services, John Bengion, Friday to conduct their own investigation of the incident. It was felt that neither of the two explanations were sufficient.

In a written statement, Bengion outlined the steps that will be taken against Monarch Foods. "The president of Monarch Foods will be contacted and invited personally to explain how this situation was possible and what guarantees will be offered to prevent this from ever happening again," adding that "most likely we will not be doing any business with Monarch in the future."

The entire noodle shipment was thrown out after an inspection Wednesday night. Grebow, one of the inspectors, said that he saw "thousands of insects swarming throughout the noodles."

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Editorials

Justice At GW

In the months that have followed adoption of a student court here, various faculty members have complained that it rarely convicts alleged wrongdoers, while many students have charged that the faculty has blatantly attempted to pressure the court into adopting a "hard line" stance. What seems to be forgotten is the most essential question: in hearings—many of which could effect the defendant's future in college—are students getting a fair shake?

Last Thursday's trial offered convincing evidence that the administration is not striving for just verdicts. While the Rice Hall gang has gladly relinquished their sensitive role as prosecutor and judge, they have retained just enough of the judicial administration to make fair trials impossible.

It is obvious that testimony from Law Prof. Kenneth McClure would have made a great difference in John Light's case. McClure, the instructor of an allegedly disrupted class, told the Hatchet Friday that there was no disruption. While Light's lawyers were unable to contact McClure, the administration's prosecutor knew what the instructor would say, and accordingly did not inform him when the case would be heard, let alone ask him to testify.

Friday that there was no disruption. While Light's lawyers were unable to contact McClure, the administration's prosecutor knew what the instructor would say, and accordingly did not inform him when the case would be heard, let alone ask him to testify.

Back to original question: are students getting that fair shake? When the administration deliberately holds back evidence they realize will be damaging to their case, it is apparent that they can still manage to screw people over like they did in the good old days, but now, of course, while pointing proudly to the Student Court it manipulates.

Mace: It's Needed

Many students will probably disagree with the decision to equip GW police with Mace. We suggest that opponents of the move first consider some of the sobering reasons behind the decision. Talk with any GW cop about walking around here on the night beat. Check the Security Office's record of incidents involving dangerous weapons.

While many of us can associate Mace with some unpleasant memories of CDU gassings, it is difficult to place ourselves in the shoes of GW patrolmen who this summer had to face a gang fight in the parking lot across from Rice Hall. Tire chains, bottles and knives were reportedly used, and gunshots were heard. It's pretty ludicrous to expect an underpaid campus cop to walk into that with no self-defense.

While the concept of more officer protection is understandable, we do not agree with the decision to arm the police 24 hours a day. An original proposal calling for the arming of the only night patrolmen seems wiser. Day crime is not extraordinary here, and more important, there will always be the danger of an overexcited officer macing students during a daytime demonstration.

That brings us to another sensitive point—the training procedures to be used and conditions for use of Mace. Despite assurances that men equipped with Mace will be well-trained, we await publication of strict guidelines. With its officers carrying a chemical that can render severe temporary disability, we feel that the University should state clearly how it will be used.

Not The Answer

MACKE'S latest move over the fly in the noodle fiasco appears to be nothing more than a sop to queasy stomachs. They have fired one of their cafeteria line employees because of the weevil-infested meal last week. What purpose does that serve? Especially considering that Macke's John Lawrence said "that the serving of the noodles resulted from a lack of supervisory personnel in the kitchen at the time."

It appears that the line employee was not very high on the totem pole of importance and was felt to be expendable. That only indicates a typical bureaucratic tendency to fire the defenseless ones in time of crisis even if they weren't responsible. It doesn't appear to be anything more than a good show. What is really needed is more supervision during the earlier stages of food preparation and not firing a food server.



'It's nature's way of keeping the species in balance.'

Letters to the Editor

ISS: No Bias

Last Thursday's Hatchet reported that the recognition committee has denied re-recognition to the International Students Society on the grounds that our constitution does not include a specific non-discrimination clause.

Allow me to take this opportunity to inform you and the entire University community that during the past 39 years the only organization in this University which could with absolute veracity claim to be completely non-discriminatory has been the International Students Society.

Evidence of our attitudes will be obvious to everyone who attends our forthcoming functions such as the Embassy Ball, the International Buffet and International Night, where it may be seen that we are representative of every race, religion, and national origin.

Len McClure
President, I.S.S.

Beowulf Blues

I was saddened to read that Rev. Johnson, your gentleman columnist, is unable to love his country. Doubtless he is correct in blaming his affliction on the Anglo-Saxons, since they have been noted since the days of Cromwell for their distrust of their beliefs and institutions and their great desire to stay at home and be meek.

I guess there's just a bit of Beowulf in all of us. Still, I was surprised that Rev. Johnson, of all your columnists, should ignore those other groups which have contributed to our American Way of Life.

But there is no time to waste on impudent history when a spiritual crisis confronts us. Alack, Rev. Johnson, alack, if I was French I would cry! You are right surely—we are all imperfect mortals here below. But I see you believe it will someday be different. I note the way you begin your column with tears shed on the streets of Paris and end with a vision of a

man stepping on the moon on his way to bigger and better things.

Keep the faith, Rev. Johnson! And keep in mind the Affirmation of that other great Anglo-Saxon, James Freeman Clark, in "The Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, salvation by character, and the progress of mankind onward and upward forever."

J. Higman

Bungling

The incredible bungling that occurred over the weekend in the Rathskeller was not due to the bureaucracies of the administration but rather to the heavy-handed edicts of the Center Management Representative, Mr. Jay Levy.

In the future University bureaucracies, whether student or administration, should make more of an effort to consult with students to arrive at decisions that everyone can live with.

Julian Gammon

Hatchet Foe?

A few weeks ago I recall how pleased I was to read your editorial about responsible college journalism. I was wondering if the editors and newsmen of the Hatchet ever read that particular editorial? Your stories are full of misinformation and wrong quotes.

The newspaper makes no effort to find out what's happening on campus nor do you seek the facts of a story. I feel that the Hatchet is one of the main sources of divisiveness on this campus. It seems to me that a newspaper can be instrumental in bringing the University community together, however, at every point the Hatchet tries to distort the issues and be meek.

Some of us are trying to work towards achieving some common understanding on campus. Some of us feel that there are many good aspects of GW. Hatchet Staff—why don't you stop axing and start trying to help build a University we can all be proud of???

Cathy Bernard
Program Bd. Chrm.

Reply to Figurer

Firstly, Mr. Albert Gurfein, "cool" is not the word that one usually employs to describe politics. Words such as practical, popular, expedient, or desirable might be used, but cool?

Secondly, Mr. Gurfein, the people to whom you refer as kiddies are, for the most part, ever so much more politically astute than one could give you credit for being on the basis of your childish letters.

Thirdly, Mr. Gurfein, while I join with you in your implied support for the State of Israel, I wonder how you can speak of both Israel and America in the same paragraph? The United States, "the leader of the free world" as you call it, supports Fascist dictatorships in Spain, Greece, and various other countries throughout the world. The United States government and military have been, and are, engaged in the physical slaughter and political repression of the people of Viet Nam. Your "leader of the free world" provides guns and napalm for its fascist allies while it refuses to meet its commitment to feed those of its own people who are suffering from malnutrition.

Fourthly, Mr. Gurfein, the "great conservative-moderate American middle class" of which you speak is nothing more than a selfish, greedy, spineless majority of American sheep. If these people were really politically oriented, as the terms conservative and moderate imply, they would be a bit more discriminating in their judgement of the government. More than 50% of the people, when polled, have supported their leaders. They supported Kennedy, they supported Johnson, they supported Nixon. All different, yet the same.

Finally, Mr. Gurfein, the people who do not think are those who follow, who follow without question and without risk. We think; we question; we dare to dissent. If people like your "pimple-faced seventh graders" were more numerous in pre-Nazi Germany, the name of Adolf Hitler might have been lost in history.

Andy Cohen

Monday

Court Scene & WRGW

Quiet, mild mannered revolutionary Jon Light rarely smiled as he sat at the defense table.

His lawyer droned on with procedural arguments which at one point would stall the trial, and at another speed it up, whichever was most advantageous to his client at the moment.

The lawyer almost sounded good, compared to the dismal performance of the prosecutor, who managed to avoid every substantive issue, instead squeezing rhetorical points out of a meaningless map which represented the alleged scene of the crime.

More interesting than either of them was the audience, which was mostly pro-defendant.

Sitting on the floor surrounded by empty chairs, they made jokes, wore funny hats, and laughed at hostile witnesses. Interestingly, they never laughed at the Court.

Here sat one of their people, finding refuge in the University system they knew to be less dangerous than the outside world. Had they forgotten that months earlier they cried "Shut it down!"

Light should not be judged guilty. He did no more, no less, than a hundred others. That the University elders are frustrated and without solutions is no excuse for finding a scapegoat.

Light's only crime was being a little louder than the others, and having a style less savory than most. For this he may be expelled from this quiet and peaceful world. So he remained quiet at the defense table.

Light is the fall-guy, not only for the administration, but for his comrade-friends who had so much fun at his trial. His brothers and sisters surely did enjoy it.

If you don't like the Hatchet, turn on your AM-radio to 680 for an alternative. WRGW

Ken Johnson

The Profits Of Poverty



The move to the left started during the New Deal and reached its high point during Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. One of the pet projects of the left has been in the news lately, OEO.

The Office of Economic Opportunity was created in 1964 to eliminate the problem of poverty. Unfortunately, because of the FDR-LBJ philosophy of anti-individualism nothing has been eliminated. In fact, the situation has gotten worse so that now more people are in poverty than ever before.

There has been economic opportunity provided, but only for the former employees of OEO and the companies that get the poverty contracts. The Washington Post accurately described it as people making money off the poor. The Star said that these firms were thriving on the perpetuation of poverty to the tune of \$56,746,275.

The poverty business has been doing very well for a number of reasons. Two of them are bureaucratic inertia and political weakness.

The bureaucrats made it easy to make money on the poor by accepting results that didn't meet the terms of the contracts they had drawn. The money rolls in as long as people were poor, however, the minute a person gets out of poverty someone will lose a job. Therefore, the welfare rolls are

kept high. Notice the increases in people on welfare and money for welfare announced by Donald Rumsfeld, Nixon's chief of OEO. The bureaucracy is like an amoeba that continually grows and is virtually impossible to destroy.

The political weakness is exemplified by those elected officials who depend on the vote of the poor to stay in office. The big issue in the D.C. delegate race not disputed, for example, is that welfare benefits should be raised. What would happen to a candidate who advocated cutting welfare rolls? Obviously many would answer that that person is anti-black and anti-poor. Actually, he's pro-individual. It doesn't win votes.

As a result not a single major politician whose power base is urban in nature will remain elected if he tries to get people out of poverty and off welfare. A wonderful dilemma for those politicians presents itself. Either they do what they know is right and eliminate poverty and get defeated at the polls or they keep their own nest feathered and keep expanding poverty and stay in Congress.

This poverty business is finally being exposed but there is as yet no uproar from the liberal community.

Someone must do something to correct this situation. Primarily, we must admit that poverty is not just a lack of money but an attitude toward life. You may not have any money but you aren't poor because of that.

Jack Levine

Monday talked with station manager Fred Mann in the studio high-a-top lovely Lisner Auditorium. WRGW was broadcasting the GW-East Carolina basketball game live from North Carolina, so Fred had time to discuss the joys and problems of the station.

WRGW can be heard only in the dorms and in the Center, since the signal is sent to small transmitters on each of the buildings, which then put the signal on to the electrical wiring which acts as an antenna.

Unfortunately, it doesn't work in Madison or Calhoun Halls, and for some unknown reason it stopped working in Adams Friday night.

"We admit we're aiming at Thurston. We're going for those freshman girls," Fred revealed.

To build an audience among the girls and others, WRGW sponsored a contest where the first listener to guess a special GW ID number won a prize.

The first, second, fifth and sixth digits were broadcast over a period of two weeks. The number was 304821 and the winner was Miss Ruth Gladstone, room 811, Thurston.

WRGW broadcast live for a day from her room, her prize.

"It bothers me when people call this 'kiddie radio,'" Fred said. "We have more than \$50,000 in equipment right here."

They also have a fine record library, which has created its own problem. In the fall, Fred received more than 150 applications for on-the-air announcers.

"We knew we couldn't handle it - they'd steal our records."

During our chat, Fred received six telephone calls from potential listeners who couldn't raise the signal, but wanted to know the score of the basketball game. Fred told them, and even how the Colonials were playing. A diligent media man, he'll get the message out any way he can.

Arthur Lesenger

Call For Caucus

Within the next few months, GW will probably experience the most dynamic internal administrative and political changes in its entire history. Evidence of this has already appeared by the recent passage of the Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities.

Consistent with the reasoning of the Statement are the preliminary reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on the judicial system and the Draft of Proposed Report by the Subcommittee of Commission of Governance which indicate the possible direction and extent of the expected change.

If the basic content of these reports is adopted, we can look forward to a comprehensive and workable judicial system, and an All University Assembly, that will be responsible for discussing 'matters of any constituency within the University and regularly report to and advise the trustees and president.' The possible benefits to the student body and the University as a whole deriving from the context of these developments surely can not be exaggerated.

However, there remains a problematic area that is outside the scope of the current reorganization plans that will undoubtedly have a significant effect on them. This is the situation resulting from the abandonment of the student governmental structure leaving behind no co-ordinated organization that is politically responsible for student activities within the University. This situation leads to the formulation of student opinion through numerous committees and to the possibilities of conflicting and self-defeating procedures which tend to confuse and impeach student credibility in the absence of a recognized government.

The necessity for a type of student organization that would provide for coordinated student spokesmen was recognized in the Subcommittee report of the Committee on Governance. It found that a student point of view on issues coming up for decision before the proposed All University Assembly and the instructing and informing of findings or recommendations to the student body representatives serving that Assembly could not be accommodated within the present student non-governmental situation.

Recognizing this condition, they suggested a student caucus that would assume the aforementioned responsibilities. There is a need for a student caucus. We urge... that the student body assess this need and develop arrangements that will meet it.

As a recommendation for addressing this matter, I feel that it would be in order to reorganize our own political process by forming a centralized organ that can assess and evaluate student opinion and be in the position to effectuate a course of action.

Those matters which are of a strictly student nature require a student forum for their expression. This will not be achieved in a joint assembly comprised of administrators, faculty, students, alumni, and District officials whose main considerations are viewed in the perspective of the University as a whole.

The Assembly, as noted in the preliminary report, is a communicative device and the content of those communications are arrived at individually by the representative units that comprise it. Each unit has its own organizational procedure for the determination and evaluation of its policies and viewpoints.

A student caucus or assembly must serve as the student process that is charged with the responsibility of forming student policies that are to be represented in the All University Assembly. In this fashion, the representatives to the Assembly can be held accountable to a definable political unit of the student body.

Remember Men! When the fork comes, DUCK!!!



Elliott: No Protection In Accreditation

The following is a partial text of University President Lloyd H. Elliott's address last week to college administrators (see story page one).

I shall not try to be coy about my message today. I believe that our machinery of accreditation has outlived its usefulness, that voluntary efforts are helpless in the face of today's problems, that neither the society nor the student is being protected from third-rate programs, and that this very same accreditation machinery is now working to prevent flexibility and innovation rather than to encourage new approaches. This not-so-subtle statement is made now so that my opinion, prejudice or bias—call it what you will—is clear from the start.

For several years now many educators have taken the position that continuing education is the ladder of individual success, that it is the means to political maturity, that through continuing education developing nations may pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, that people may extend learning and satisfaction into senior years, and even that continuing education is the hope of the world.

Yet we have behaved as though continuing education were a second-rate experience and that students who don't fit into traditional educational slots were rather suspect. If not stupid, they were thought to be abnormal in other ways. If such students attended institutions where continuing education was accepted as important, their institutions were assigned second-rate status—that is, second in rating to institutions that neither encouraged nor permitted such aberrations to the sanctity of full-time study for the full-time student under full-time supervision of a full-time faculty.

Many of the prestige institutions of the country have gone to great lengths to discourage part-time and/or continuing education. Their students have been required to devote full time to the pursuit of formal degrees, while the full-time faculty has been devoting less and less time to teaching them. Research, exploration, consulting, professional activities, and many related matters have often combined to limit the professor to fewer and fewer personal contacts with students. While this has been happening, what, may I ask, have the accrediting agencies been doing? Their policies have helped assign continuing education to second place and all too often have helped to remove the professor from the classroom.

At the undergraduate level preference is given to the applicant who wants to study in residence full time, ostensibly from nine to five. The same applicant is given first priority in competition for whatever financial aid is available. Even public institutions must make continuing education pay its way while everything else benefits from the tax subsidies. Like conditions prevail at the graduate level and, if we do anything, we leave continuing education to others—to other institutions or to other units of the university which we then treat like unwanted step-children.

Community Colleges Cited

But changes do come, and we have created a new institution which, among other services, provides for continuing education in a greater measure than most established colleges and universities. I refer, of course, to the community college. A few older institutions have offered varied programs of part-time and continuing education for many years, but the struggle to gain acceptance and respectability has been an uphill battle.

Accrediting groups—regional associations, professional societies and graduate panels—reflecting the academic opinions of their members, have pressed for greater emphasis on standardized tests for admission, increased efforts at recruitment, broader geographic representation and more scholarship and fellowship aid—all of which are aimed at the admission and retention of the full-time student. Such pressures have been so great that almost all law schools have been forced to close their evening divisions and part-time graduate programs in education, business administration and engineering are under constant attack. The Ph.D., if achieved through part-time graduate study, may have substance, but it is entirely lacking in academic snob appeal.

Universities, while being called upon to change, will not really change unless that which they have to offer is made available to more citizens who may use it to their individual advantage as well as for the good of society. But programs which make a university's offerings available to the broader community are met with other barriers.

Let me illustrate. At my home institution—George Washington University—the College of General Studies is the unit which is the vehicle for offering courses and programs to the greater community. The Middle States Association's visiting team had some serious questions about these efforts. I read from the team's report of February 1967: "The University must decide what the place of the College of General Studies is to be and whether in fact the University can afford the dissipation of its energies represented by the maintenance, supervision and staffing of the many small centers of instruction which together form the

College. Strength tends to come from a focusing of effort and the University is not focusing its efforts when the College maintains its many centers."

Interpretation of the above quotation is not necessary. Unfortunately, it speaks for itself, but I cannot resist repeating its obvious and devastating thrust: namely, stretching or even extending institutional efforts to reach people with teaching programs is weakening; while focusing on a narrow objective, organizing for a limited goal brings distinction. Here again the stereotype of distinction has emerged. We want faculty members who teach less, are paid better and whose research in highly specialized areas is well financed. Of all the criticisms leveled at higher education in recent years, this is one of the most fundamental. Yet, accrediting agencies have followed an almost universal philosophy over the past forty years in recommending increasing narrowness and increasing exclusion as the paths to academic leadership.

"While the accreditation associations have played a major role in achieving a large measure of academic freedom, they have been unable to protect it in today's educational turmoil."

Accrediting agencies are not alone to blame for restricting flexibility. Government policy in recent years has also militated available continuing education. I refer to the syndrome of the federal grant university. For more than a quarter of a century now, prestige in higher education has been achieved by the magic wand of large federal research installations accommodated under the umbrella of a distinguished university. Programs in continuing education have received too little money, too little time, and too little attention from the policy-making agencies of Government or from the Congress. Appropriations for training are encumbered with so much red tape that an individual must be a full-time genius in order to continue his education through part-time study. Administrators of these programs are confronted with all sorts of barriers as they try to spend the available funds, and agency heads have learned that these parts of their budgets are low on the priorities of congressional committees.

There is hope on the horizon, however. I am encouraged by the degree of acceptance of the College-Level Examination Program. As you know, this effort includes tests of general information as examinations in individual subjects. If we in the schools and colleges will accept the recommendation recently made to the CEEB that students be allowed to use these tests "in lieu of grades and, where legally possible, in lieu of school attendance," then real progress will be made.

Having criticized accrediting agencies and associations, it may be difficult for me to convince anyone of the important contribution accreditation has served over the years. Such, however, is my conviction. During the same twelve years mentioned above, I am happy to report that every visitation and every self-study resulted in improvements within the institutions concerned. Why then have I made the above criticisms? In my opinion present means and ends of accreditation are inadequate to the tasks at hand. Regional associations have for several years now simply been unable to keep pace with the swiftly changing educational scene, either at the secondary or higher educational levels.

Because of its vastness, its complexity, and its rapid change, the world of formal education should be regulated by a new administrative agency of the federal government. Only recently the Federal Trade Commission has proposed new guidelines for correspondence schools and private vocational institutions. It may come as a surprise to some to know that the FTC has attempted to protect students in such courses and schools since 1936. But down through the years voluntary accrediting agencies and the Federal Trade Commission haven't been on speaking terms. The proposed new FTC rules would establish tighter standards and would prohibit fraudulent institutions from selling degrees, something which can't be stopped by volunteers. But I am not suggesting that the FTC serve as a model for the federal agency to regulate education.

National Guidelines Sought

The immensely complex and diversified educational enterprise in the United States requires more comprehensive attention. With components private and public, profit and non-profit, entrepreneurial and publicly mandated, highly specialized and quite general, and seemingly all-embracing, still the educational enterprise is, in reality, totally inadequate to the needs of society. Thought of another way, the educational enterprise is in need of nationwide guidelines, codes which can be enforced and contracts which can be made binding. Neither the public nor the student is now protected from misconduct, and

recourses to the courts, to boards and to the electorate are all too slow, since the issues are so often camouflaged as to prevent quick decisions.

It is too much to expect that volunteers can provide the measure of public responsibility which is now required. The voice for greater accountability in formal education grows in volume. Men and institutions have not been adequately protected from political interference and intimidation. While the accrediting associations have played a major role in achieving a large measure of academic freedom, they have been unable to protect it in today's educational turmoil. However, the most telling inadequacy of the accrediting machinery is written in the serious erosion of public confidence in formal education. This erosion has depended in recent years when accrediting work has been the strongest. While I would not blame the accrediting associations for the erosion of public confidence, I maintain that they are inadequate to its restoration which is so necessary.

Where then do we turn?

May I offer a proposal which holds some promise of greatly improving the present situation? I would like to see the establishment of a National Board of Education with powers and duties legislated by the Congress which would include publication of detailed information, both financial and academic, on each college and university in the country.

There needs to be a standard reference for such information with regular revisions so that the public may be better informed about higher education. The National Board of Education through its power to allocate or withhold federal funds would also have the power to place institutions on an approved list or to remove them from such a list.

Alternative to Dust Collecting

The U.S. Office of Education ought to be the instrument through which the proposed National Board of Education administers its programs. The Board would also become the policy making body to the U.S. Office—a need not now reconcilable by a U.S. Commissioner who has an ill-defined responsibility without protection in the ever swirling political storm. As we know, a major change in educational program now requires three to five years to accomplish and most commissioners fail to stay in office that long. More importantly, however, the Commissioner and other such administrators in government are so burdened with immediate crises that the formulation of long-range policy must be pushed down and down on the list of priorities.

For several years now both the assessment of educational efforts and the projection of plans, programs and policies have been the province of presidential commissions, foundation financed studies and other privately or publicly initiated efforts aimed at the solution of various problems. No major body exists, however, which has the responsibility of translating the results of these ad-hoc efforts into policy and, therefore, such reports after circulation to scholars and libraries become dust collectors on the shelf.

Unhappy as I am over the reach of the federal government, which continues to extend that arm to more and more of our activities, the current involvement of some forty government agencies in educational matters makes it all the more necessary that an overall authority—with authority—be created. I see a national body such as this Board to be necessary if all of the various aspects of accreditation are to be coordinated to avoid the continued exaggeration of differences as standards are redefined and then applied in various parts of the country or among various accrediting bodies.

There may be a place under such a board for the presently functioning accrediting associations and societies. Such a place may be permanent or transitional. I would not wish to predict at this point. The important matter before us now, however, is the two-fold inadequacy of voluntary effort—an absence of authority in current crises and no provision for the establishment of long range plans. Accreditation without accountability is blind faith and some new authority such as a national policy making body must put the two parts together in such a fashion as to respond to the many urgencies in today's educational arena.

From time to time the creation of such a board had been suggested. We have also witnessed efforts at the establishment of a cabinet-level post for education. I believe a national board with authority legislated by the Congress to formulate and administer broad policies of educational performance, equally able to protect any constituency of education, whether it be students, parents, faculty, administrators or the general public, could bring order out of the chaos now found at every level of education. It could also build on the experience of accrediting bodies without being bound by their limitations.

Lest my remarks be misinterpreted, let me say that I am not proposing to tear down the "establishment." That a serious review of accreditation is now being planned is known to all of us. If these comments today help in any way to speed that review or to broaden its scope, then our time will have been well spent.

Student Govt. Return Referendum Asked

by Ted Brill
Hatchet Staff Writer

A motion will be made at Wednesday night's Interim Academic Council meeting proposing that that body supervise a referendum on the reestablishment of a student government here.

It will be introduced by Lower Columbian representative Roy Chang, expressing the views of a group of campus politicos meeting last Friday. The idea for the referendum originated with former Student Assembly president Neil Portnow, and was developed by Craig Hillegass, an interested junior. Among others present at the gathering, besides Chang, Portnow, and Hillegass, were Jim Kilpatrick, elected to the Assembly as an abolitionist last year, and Jay Levy, Center Board Management representative.

Portnow stressed the importance of the legitimacy of such a referendum, stating that the student body must reaffirm their desire for the return of student government. According to Portnow, the pro-return forces would need a majority of at least 700 votes before they could move ahead with putting

Nine Candidates Nominated For Pol. Sci. Council

Nine undergraduates were nominated for the newly established Political Science Advisory Council at last Thursday's meeting of undergraduate majors. The Council will consist of two undergraduate majors, two graduate majors, and one alumnus.

The nominees are: Ruth Wallerstein, Cary Malkin, Roger Berman, Richard Brave, Arthur Lessenger, Joel Hirschberg, Joel Michaels, Stan Comski, and Carol Elder.

Balots will be mailed in the coming week to all Political Science undergraduates so that they may choose two. No formal campaigning will take place.

Isaac Borenstein, who chaired the meeting, noted that all students who have taken more than sixty hours of credit and are enrolled in six hours or more of Poli Sci this semester are also eligible to vote even if they have not as yet declared their major as Poli Sci. The non-declared majors should contact the department immediately.

Hatchet Speaks

The Hatchet is always striving for accuracy in all its copy. You will be doing the paper a service by telling us of any errors.

With regard to the last issue, the Hatchet has no real corrections to make, but would like to clarify three points.

Firstly, an error in editing made unclear the substance of the motion made by Chemistry Prof. David Rowley at last Monday's Governing Board meeting. Rowley moved that the Hatchet and the Cherry Tree be assessed \$5.38 a year for each square foot they occupy.

Secondly, it was not clear who wrote the column "Females Are People, Too." It was written by Carol Vance of GW's Women's Liberation.

Finally, both the story on resignations from the Center boards and that on abortion booklets should have been credited to Assistant News Editor Sue McMenamin.

student government back together.

While admitting that he would "probably be opposed" to the reestablishment of student government as it was, Portnow explained that he is in favor of a referendum because "we now have a new group of students and they should have whatever they want."

Operations Board member Ralph Cohen maintained that a referendum would be meaningless because of the probable low turnout. Hillegass said that a 25% vote would be a mandate.

Kilpatrick, explaining why he now favors reestablishment of student government, said that "abolition just didn't work." While not criticizing the IAC, he went on that "the faculty has moved in to take over, and, as a result, the students are getting screwed."



POETRY READING: The Rock Creek, GW's literary magazine, sponsored a poetry reading-caught here in a double-exposure photograph-Friday night in the Center.

Photo by HYAMS

Why doesn't General Electric talk about thermal pollution when they talk about nuclear power plants?

General Electric pioneered the development of nuclear power plants in 1957.

Right from the beginning, we felt that the greatest advantage of nuclear power was environmental. Unlike fossil-fueled power plants, nuclear plants don't burn anything to make electricity. And where there's no fire, there's no smoke.

But there's a possible disadvantage as well. It, too, is environmental. Thermal effects.

We recognize it.

One GE advertisement you may have seen recently pointed out that "all nuclear power plants discharge heat, as do fossil-fueled plants. America's utilities, with many years of experience, are working on thermal problems at nuclear sites on a plant-by-plant basis."

General Electric does talk about thermal effects. Because they are important, but also because we feel the facts about them are perhaps too little known.

Few people realize, for example, that federal law requires utilities to

operate their plants within strict temperature limits. Thirty states have even stricter laws. Utilities are spending millions of dollars on dilution flow systems, cooling ponds and cooling towers to comply.

But, in addition, utilities are sponsoring basic research on the problem of heat exchange and its effect on aquatic life. More than 97 utilities have been financially involved in over 300 such studies. And each one adds a little to man's scientific understanding of the problem.

Some interesting things have already come of it. For one, it's been found that, in some cases, adding heat to water can actually be beneficial. Warm irrigation water has extended growing seasons. Warm water has created new wintering ponds along waterfowl migration routes.

Power-plant discharge water is reviving Long Island's oyster trade. Florida is using it to grow shrimp and lobster. In Texas, it's increasing the weight of commercial catfish by as much as 500%.

Listing these benefits is not to beg the issue. Thermal effects remain a tough problem to solve at some sites. Each plant must be considered

individually, in its own environment, and this is being done.

General Electric, the electric utilities and environmentalists will continue to work. Work hard. Because we think the advantages of nuclear power far outweigh the disadvantages.

Why are we running this ad?

We're running this ad, and others like it, to tell you the things General Electric is doing to solve the problems of man and his environment today.

The problems concern us because they concern you. We're a business, and you are potential customers and employees.

But there's another, more important reason. These problems will affect the future of this country and this planet. We have a stake in that future. As businessmen. And, simply, as people.

We invite your comments. Please write to General Electric, 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Bulletin Board

Monday, Dec. 7

OMICRON DELTA KAPPA will hold its monthly luncheon meeting at 12:30 in the Member's Lounge of the University Club.

THERE WILL BE a meeting of prospective majors, majors, graduate students, and professors of the Anthropology Department at 8:00 pm in room 410 of the Center.

ALPHA PHI OMEGA will hold a meeting at 8:30 pm, rm. 407. Members are urged to attend.

LAW PROFS. ROBERT Park and David Robinson, joined by students, will lead an open debate on the question of continuing the student court and the other recommendations made by the Judiciary Committee at 8:30 pm in room 413 of the University Center. All interested students and faculty are welcome to come, ask questions and make comments. Refreshments will be served at the event, sponsored by ODK and the Program Board.

Tuesday, Dec. 8

FEAST OF Immaculate Conception: Mass in Lower Lisner at 12:00 and 5:00 pm.

classified ads

For Sale

MUST SELL immediately: 1970 Triumph Spitfire (Red). Low mileage-many extras; perfect condition. Great price. Call eves, 293-2429 or 820-2130 and leave phone no.

'66 MUSTANG conv. Dark blue w/ white power top, 289 cu. in V8, R/H, new tires, new bat., power steering and brakes. Excellent cond., 60,000 miles, \$900. 293-3060.

MEAL TICKET for sale. \$7 weekly. Good for all meals served. Call 333-7567

BRASS BEDS, rocking chairs with character, rolltop desk, weird lamps, nicely carved Victorian beds and chests, trunks, lots of other stuff—reasonable. 525-0596—please leave name and number.

RCA 19" port. b&w TV, UHF/VHF, 1 yr. old, good as new—\$95. 223-0699

PARKING SPACE for rent-\$20 a month, \$10 for Dec. 3 1/2 blks. from Center—avoid all lot hassles. Call Holly 338-5668 or Gail 659-3728.

'68 OPEL Rallye, new tune up, D.C. inspection. '69 Fiat 850 Spyder, new D.C. inspection. Must sell. 582-1821 aft. 5 pm.

FROM THE PEOPLE who brought you the Blue Bullet, now for sale: A 1968 VW bus with a hand made camping interior. Tired of driving? Just pull over and join 2 other friends in the full-width bed. Only 10,000 miles on the new motor, and the bidding starts down from \$2000. etc. etc. Don Noveau 234-1306.

MEN'S 26" Hercules 3 speed bicycle. 293-3021. \$20, call eves.

Rides and Rooms

ROOMMATES. (3) to share large bedroom in a house occupied by six college girls and a nice landlady. Call 232-4297 or 483-6281.

ROOMMATE WANTED to share efficiency twelve minutes from campus. \$100, incl. util. & phone. Call 833-2566.

ROOMMATE WANTED male to share bedroom living basement apt. Begin Dec., furn, a/c. Two fireplaces. 21st & N.H. \$75/mo. incl. util. 223-9591.

FEMALE GRAD student wanted to share 2 bdrm furn apt on E. Capitol St. Close to laundry & shopping. \$67.50/mo (utils incl.). Wonderful if you'd like to speak Russian or at least hear it once in a while. L14-3622.

ROOMMATE NEEDED—house in the country. Private room, full bathroom, kitchen, central heating, sporting and swimming facilities on grounds. \$60/mo. Call Al, Jack, or Norm after 10 pm, 780-0535.

TWO OUT of town college girls need a place to live for the month of January. Contact Bill, 737-2081, X707, leave message.

APT. AVAILABLE, immediately or for second semester. \$65 - call Jeanne after 6:30 pm at 638-0799.

RIDERS WANTED to California.

THE FIRST MEETING of the newly formed Performing Arts Committee will be held at 7:00 pm. If you're interested in planning some decent cultural events for this campus, please attend. All former members of the Dance, Drama, and Music committees of the Program Board please attend. The meeting will be held in the Program Board office on the second floor of the Center.

SIGMA ALPHA ETA meeting, 7:15 pm Strong Hall Lounge. Speaker, Rev. Dr. Felix Klamon.

JUDITH CRIST, nationally known film critic, will speak in the Center Ballroom at 8:00 pm. Her topic is "Every man his own critic." Sponsored by Program Board. Admission is free. All invited. Reception following.

COME TO VOLLEYBALL Challenge Night at 8 pm in the Women's Gym. Refreshments served—and a pizza dinner to the team winning the most games. Guys welcome to watch.

Wednesday, Dec. 9

SKI MOVIE: The 1970 World Ski Championship at Val Gardena, in Room 404, University Center. Three showings at 6:00 pm, 7:30 pm, and 9:00 pm. Admission \$1.00;

open to all. Sponsored by the Colonial Ski Club.

PROFESSOR KOSARA Gavrilovic will continue her seminars on religious themes of Russian authors — Newman Center, 2210 F St, 7:30 pm.

"LAND REFORM IN Southern Ecuador" will be the topic of a talk by Prof. Brownrigg, based on her recent field work. The talk will be at 7:30 pm in rm. 415 of the Center.

LA TERTULIA is an opportunity to spend an informal evening with one of GW's professors. This week: Dean Yeide of the Religion Dept. All students welcome; wine served; 5th floor lounge in the Center at 8:30 pm.

ATTENTION ALL DEMOCRATS: There will be an organizational meeting of the Young Democrats Club at 8:30 pm in room 407. If you are interested and can't make it to the meeting, contact Mike Mitwol in Room 601A in Calhoun Hall.

Thursday, Dec. 10

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON International Law Society presents a luncheon with Averell Harriman. The former Governor of New York and President

Johnson's Vietnam negotiator will speak on the topic "Problems of Multilateral Negotiations." The luncheon will be at noon, at Blackie's House of Beef, 22nd and M. The cost of \$3.75 is for steak or prime ribs. Tickets are available at the Information Desk in the University Center.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE Languages and Literature is sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Vera J. Daniel, Fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford University and Visiting Professor of French at The University of Maryland. Dr. Daniel will speak on Paul Valery at 3:30 pm in the Alumni Lounge of Bacon Hall.

COFFEE HOUR from 4 to 6 pm at the International Students Society, 2129 G St.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON University Chorus, under the direction of Stephen Prussing of the Music faculty, presents its annual winter concert at 8 pm in the University's Lisner Auditorium.

The program features Kodaly's "Missa Brevis" with accompaniment by The GWU Orchestra, whose musical director is George Steiner.

In addition, the chorus will sing works by Schutz, Morales, and Bruckner, as well as a seasonal group of songs. The concert is open to the public free of charge.

THE GWU RUSSIAN Club will present a lecture dealing with the experiences of two of its members in the Soviet Union at 8:30 pm in room 410 of the Univ. Center.

Notes

THE DIMOCK GALLERY (lower Lisner Auditorium) is currently showing the Vietnam drawings of Mitchell Jamieson in an exhibition entitled "What is to be done?" The show runs through January 3, 1971. The Gallery is open weekdays 10 am - 5 pm.

THE WAIVER EXAM for Political Science 6 (Introduction to Political Science - 2nd half - the American Political System) will be given Saturday, December 12 at 10 am in Room 101 of Building C (2201 G Street).

ANY GW STUDENTS interested in showing and selling their art work in a Student Art Show in the University Center Art Gallery should bring their work, ready to display, to room 301, building H, no later than Wednesday December 9.

ON SUNDAY, December 13th at 8 pm, Judge Henry Kashouty will speak on the topic "Who is Meher Baba" in room 112 B at the Student Union Building, University of Maryland, College Park Campus. For further information call 833-2292.

THE WHITE HOUSE Conference on Children needs college students to help with ushering and clerical work. Any student interested is urged to contact Karen Ward at 755-7450 or FE3-2774. The conference will be held from Dec. 12-18, but any help will be appreciated.

MUSIC BUFFS, DANCE freaks, want to create a Little Cultural Havoc? Anyone interested in helping to open up new vistas around here contact Pat Sherman at the program board 676-7312.

THEY SHOOT HORSES, Don't They? Or Do They? We're going to find out for ourselves. The Arts Coordinating Committee needs willing souls to help make our Dance Marathon a reality. All positions are open. Contact Pat Sherman at the Program Board 676-7312.

AT 4:00 pm Dec. 12, the GW Philosophy Club will sponsor Dr. Farr of Georgetown University in the Alumni Lounge of Bacon Hall. Dr. Farr's topic will be "the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein."

Sigma Nu Hosts Xmas Party For Junior Village Orphans

Sigma Nu fraternity will hold its annual Christmas party for the orphans of Junior Village on Friday, December 11, from 7 to 9:30 p.m.

The program will include a wild western movie, games and refreshments.

The Junior Village boys, whose ages will range from 9 to

11, will receive a door prize, favors for the winners of the games and a gift for the whole house to enjoy, according to the fraternity.

Santa Claus will drop in too, SN brothers predict, and leave his gifts in an atmosphere of true Christmas spirit."

Recruiting Schedule

Mon. Dec. 7 XEROX DATA SYSTEMS: BS, MS, PHD in Computer Sciences. Position as programmer and systems analyst. Washington, D.C.

APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY: BS, MS, PHD, E.E., M.E., Math, Physics, Computer Science, positions in research and development. U.S. Citizens. Washington, D.C. Baltimore area. See Recruitment Info.

PRICE WATERHOUSE: BA, MA in Accounting, Audit, Tax and Management consulting services, Washington, D.C. and Nationwide.

Tues. Dec. 8 CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY: BS, MA, MBA, C.E., E.E., M.E., Chemistry, Math, Economic, Accounting—Engineering operations and Sales positions. FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS: BA or MA. All secondary teaching fields. Elementary, Kindergarten—6, Fairfax County, Virginia.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION: BS or MS. Accounting and Auditor. Washington and field.

COMMACK PUBLIC SCHOOLS: BA, MA in Education, Elementary Education 1-6, Secondary, almost all subjects plus special education, reading, speech and psychologist. Commack, N.Y.

Wed. Dec. 9 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: BA, MA. Accounting majors. Auditor, Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD: BS, BA, Math, Econ, Data Processing, Bus. Adm., for junior programmers. U.S. Citizens only. Washington, D.C.

J.K. LASSER & COMPANY: BA, MA, Accounting majors, staff accountants, Washington, D.C. and Nationwide.

Circle Theatre

2105 Penna. Ave., N.W. FE 7-4470

Monday, Dec. 7

Sabatour

Jamacia

Tues.-Wed. Dec. 8-9

THRONE OF BLOOD

IKIRU

Inner Circle

Adjacent to the Circle Theatre

Monday, Dec. 7

Seahawk

Captain Blood

Tuesday, Dec. 8

DOUBLE LIFE

YOU ONLY LIVE ONCE

Wednesday, Dec. 9

AND THEN THERE WAS NONE

OF MICE AND MEN

American University Film Society

MONTEREY POP

with
Janis Joplin
Jimi Hendrix

Dec. 10
7:30 and 9:00 P.M.
New Lecture Hall
American University
Admission \$.75

Colonials Upset East Carolina 80-79

by Craig Zuckerman
Hatchet Staff Writer

With 10 seconds to play in the game, Lenny Baltimore sank an 18 foot jump shot to give the GW Colonial quintet a come-from-behind 80-79 upset

victory against the Pirates of East Carolina, Friday night.

Ronnie Nunn and Mike Battle teamed up to lead the way in the Buff's second victory in as many starts. Nunn, who had sat out much of the first

half, came back in to team up with Battle to provide the one-two scoring punch that brought GW from a six point deficit to a one point victory.

In the opening seven minutes of the first half, the lead switched hands in what was mostly a defensive battle. Mike Battle was doing most of the scoring under the boards as East Carolina's center, sophomore Al Faber was putting the handcuffs on Walt Szcerbiak.

Midway through the first half, Coach Sloane sent Maurice Johnson and Harold Rhyne into the game to stimulate GW's sluggish offensive attack. But shortly after, with the 6-10 Faber leading the way, East Carolina's balanced offensive and defensive attack began opening up the game.

With 3:56 left in the first half, the Colonials found themselves on the lower end of a 31-25 score. Nunn re-entered the game and quickly scored. Battle came back with an 8 foot hook shot after a Faber bucket, and Nunn repeated with two free throws to again tie the score.

But Faber came right back with two field goals followed by two more Pirate scores and GW was quickly down again by six points, 42-36, as the half ended.

After the second half began,

it was quickly apparent that the Buff were going to have more trouble handling Al Faber. In the first four minutes he scored seven points.

With the clock showing 16 minutes remaining in the game, Nunn began scoring. He popped two quick field goals, Baltimore and Barnett added one each, bringing GW within one point 49-48.

The game remained close for the next ten minutes as the score jumped to 67-65, with GW still trailing. Battle and Nunn were trading baskets with the Pirates, keeping the score extremely close. Poor rebounding and a rash of mistakes repeatedly kept the Colonials from taking the lead.

Superior East Carolina height gave them a rebounding advantage for the entire game.

At this point, while trying to contain the big Al Faber underneath, Szcerbiak committed his fifth personal foul and had to leave the game. The Pirate defense had keyed on him all night, resulting in a disappointing one-for-nine shooting night for Szcerbiak.

5:50 remained in the game when Ronnie Nunn again hit from the outside to tie the score at 69-all. The lead began changing back and forth as the

clock kept rolling towards the exciting finish. With 1:50 remaining, the high pitched excitement was broken by a GW time out.

The ball was taken in bounds and carefully worked for good shot. With 50 seconds remaining, Battle hit on a short jumper. East Carolina quickly moved the ball down court and found Faber all alone underneath. He easily tied the score.

With twenty seconds left to go, Barnett lost the ball, but Nunn regained control on an alert play. He quickly threw it to the open man, Baltimore, who dumped in an almost desperate 18 foot shot.

East Carolina called time out, but they were quickly out of time as GW's defense prevented a basket in the remaining ten seconds.

| GEORGE WASHINGTON | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| FG | FT | R | PF | T |
| Barnett | 2-4 | 2-3 | 4 | 2 |
| Nunn | 11-18 | 5-8 | 4 | 27 |
| Pratt | 3-6 | 2-2 | 2 | 8 |
| Baltimore | 1-2 | 0-0 | 2 | 2 |
| Johnson | 1-2 | 0-0 | 10 | 10 |
| Szcerbiak | 1-9 | 0-0 | 10 | 10 |
| Battle | 10-19 | 5-7 | 11 | 32 |
| Totals | 31-59 | 18-27 | 36 | 90 |

| EAST CAROLINA | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| FG | FT | R | PF | T |
| Davis | 5-9 | 0-2 | 6 | 2 |
| Crouse | 2-5 | 0-0 | 3 | 2 |
| Henry | 3-9 | 0-0 | 1 | 1 |
| Henry | 2-10 | 0-0 | 2 | 2 |
| Fairley | 6-12 | 4-7 | 9 | 44 |
| Prince | 1-6 | 0-0 | 2 | 3 |
| Franklin | 5-8 | 2-2 | 6 | 12 |
| Faber | 6-19 | 0-0 | 12 | 18 |
| Ross | 1-1 | 0-0 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 33-79 | 13-18 | 44 | 79 |

Halftime: East Carolina, 42-36.

Attendance—4,000

RONNIE NUNN scored 27 points in the Colonials' 80-79 win over East Carolina.

Photo by RESNIKOFF

Buff Wrestlers Tie Gallaudet; Come Back From Big Deficit

by Mark Grand
Hatchet Staff Writer

GW's wrestling team opened its season Friday, by wrestling Gallaudet College to a 23-23 tie.

For a while it look as if the Colonials would be slaughtered, as Gallaudet led 18-5 with only four matches to go. The point system is based on five points for a pin and three for a decision.

In the lower weights, the only bright spot for GW was Jan Sicker, who pinned his opponent in the 126 pound class. GW wrestlers Hank Fasteau, Ken

Human and Don Pashaya were pinned, while John Lewis lost a decision.

That was the situation when Frank White stepped onto the mat for his match in the 158 pound class. He proceeded to win a hard fought 4-3 decision. This was the start of a dramatic reversal by the GW grapplers.

Harry Dorcas, wrestling in the 167 pound weight class, pinned his opponent, gaining five more points for GW. Steve Silverman tied the match by easily outclassing his opponent in the 177 pound class.

The match hinged upon the last two contests. Bob Goldberg, in the 190 pound class, gave GW a five point lead, as he took down his opponent in speedy fashion.

Nate Gough, who was weak from trying to lose eight pounds, lost to Gallaudet's best wrestler, in the unlimited category. Gough, who was trying to lower his weight to 190, was quickly pinned, as the score was knotted at 23-23.

Coach Steve Sauve was pleased with the performance of his wrestlers. With the lack of experience of most of the wrestlers and the loss of practice time, caused by the Thanksgiving holiday, he was fairly happy with the Colonials' play.

Sauve stated that the Buff are "beginning to act like a team." He said that three things must be developed within each player if the team is to be successful: personal pride, team pride and pride in the school which they represent.

There are 14 wrestlers on the team, which should be enough, barring the rash of injuries which inflicted the team last year. The small number of wrestlers has however, forced Sauve to use some wrestlers in heavier weight classes than those in which they belong.

Rosepink Hurt

Tom Rosepink, the leading scorer on the Colonial Freshman Team, hurt his ankle during a practice. The extent of the injury is not yet known. If the ankle is only sprained, it's hoped that Rosepink will be able to play in Saturday's game against Richmond.

SPORTS

Hatchet Sports

An Impressive Win

Martin Wolf

The narrow victory over East Carolina shows that despite the rash of injuries that have struck the team, a good season can be expected. Though the NIT may be beyond reach, the Colonials could come mighty close to accomplishing that objective.

The most optimistic notes were the play of Ronnie Nunn and Mike Battle. Too much had been expected of Nunn last season. This year, he again has considerable pressure on him, due to the loss of Mike Tallent.

This was apparent in the first game. Though Ronnie scored 16 points against Baltimore, he was obviously tense and his overall play showed it. Against the Pirates, he looked like the ballplayer that he was supposed to be last season.

For Battle, the pressure of playing center, due to injuries to both available centers, had shown in Tuesday's game. Picking up three unnecessary fouls early in the game, the 6-7 Cincinnati didn't look at all like the strong shooter and rebounder of last year's freshman team.

Friday night was something else, however. Facing the tall East Carolina squad, Battle gave GW the kind of performance it will need if it is to win many games.

In fact, the Colonials played well, despite the poor showing by Walt Szcerbiak, last year's team leader. Ralph Barnett gave GW another fine performance at guard, moving the ball well and playing outstanding defense.

Harold Rhyne again proved that he can come off the bench and do the job. A month ago, few would have thought that he could play guard. Yet, in a short time, he has become a good substitute for both Nunn and Barnett. He is a fine "swing" man, alternating between guard and forward.

A look at East Carolina's personnel makes the win even more significant. The Pirates sent out a front line that contained a 6-10 center and two good 6-7 forwards. The Southern Conference favorites also have a strong bench.

Radio Coverage Poor

If only Tim Ashwell were still around, the game would have been a complete success. As WRGW's "voice of the Colonials," Ashwell always knew what was happening on the court and because of him, so did those listening to his broadcasts.

Such is not the case this year. Though their announcer tries hard, his ability to handle the job by himself has to be questioned. Someone who follows the sport closely could not help but get mixed up by the broadcast.

If the buff are to hold their fans' interest, WRGW will have to improve its radio coverage. This was the opinion of everyone I spoke to who listened to Friday's game.

Tonight, the Colonials face Jacksonville, in their toughest game of the season. Mike Battle will be giving away seven inches to All-American Artis Gilmore. The Dolphins broke a Madison Square Garden record Thursday night when they scored 152 points against St. Peter's.



FINANCIAL PROBLEMS have not affected construction of GW's Medical Center which began last month in the old student parking lot between H and Eye Sts. at 23rd and 24th Sts. Photo by VITA

Vote In Congress Imminent On GW Medical School Money

by Mark Brown
Hatchet Staff Writer

A federal bill to allocate urgently needed emergency funds to the GW Medical School is scheduled to be voted on by Congress within two weeks.

The situation looked black several weeks ago when HEW Undersecretary John Veneman announced his opposition to the appeals for funds from GW and the Georgetown University medical and dental schools. The requests were then known as the Medical and Dental Manpower Bill of the District of Columbia of 1970.

"I think we're in good shape," commented GW's Vice President for Development Dr. Seymour Alpert, who anticipates the bill, which has already passed a subcommittee, to be approved.

In a not too unusual procedure, the bill has since been combined with another measure into the D.C. Revenue Bill, which will be voted on before Congress convenes in two weeks.

"We must have medical schools in the District of Columbia," Alpert explained. He added that there are no other sources of revenue for the school if the bill should be defeated.

With the need for medical schools in the District, Alpert feels the worse that can happen is the federal government taking over their operations, a move that would result in a loss of alumni contributions.

Tuition increases to \$2500 next year and \$3000 the following year are already planned for medical school students. This still falls well below the estimated \$8000 annual cost of educating a med student.

"We want to keep costs down," Alpert explained, "but tuition costs are rising in medical schools across the country." Even with the rise in tuition, the number of applicants to the school will be thousands more than the school can accept, he said.

Losses for this fiscal year have been pegged at \$2.2 million, on top of a \$1.9 million loss last year. With costs skyrocketing, GW Med School administrators have predicted the school will have to close in two years without federal assistance.

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Drive, Stratford, Conn. 06497

Student - Legislator Raps On Campaign

by Diane Hill
Hatchet Staff Writer

"Power to the people through democracy" is the essence of a political philosophy that may bring a revolution to establishment power politics.

The creator of this philosophy is Gerry Parker, a 22 year old Georgetown University student and as of last Nov. 3 the youngest man elected to the New Hampshire state legislature. Parker, a political strategist who has worked in campaigns for John Lindsay, John Sears and Jay Rockefeller, discussed some of his ideas last Wednesday in a three hour rap session and luncheon sponsored by the Wesleyan foundation.

He believes that the real power lies not in the Senate and Congressional seats that the Nixons, Humphreys, and McCarthys fight for, but in state political positions. The only way that youth can effect change in this country, according to Parker, is not to sit around dormitories talking about it, but to run for local offices.

In New Hampshire, Parker proved that a Youth candidate supporting an end to the war in Vietnam and legalized abortion could win on a limited budget. His campaign strategy was based on personal contact, campaigning twenty hours a day, house to house and shaking hands right up to 11 o'clock on election eve.

In the primary, his opponents failed to take note of this strategy and wrote him off, but as a write-in candidate he won the Democratic nomination and lost the Republican contest by 43 votes.

His style of house to house campaigning eliminated the need for radio and T.V. advertising and he used only two pieces of campaign literature, written by another Georgetown student, Jim Welsh, for both the primary and regular campaign.

Parker noted that money is "the biggest power that the establishment has" over political candidates. But he contended that even money can be beaten by organization and the right campaign strategy.

"I'm going to be the greatest Joel Broyhill of the left they've ever seen," he said.

Sales Opportunity
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Silver Spring, Maryland
587-0881

BEER TALK by Ed McMahon

In which the candid connoisseur answers questions about Beer, and the drinking of same.

DEAR ED: I'm burned up because after a weekend romp in the woods, I forgot to put a leftover 6-pak of Budweiser in the refrigerator. Everybody says you can't chill beer twice, so what should I do?

FUMING

DEAR FUMING: First, cool off, pal. Then cool off that Bud to your heart's content (or about 40%).

There's no problem, because a really good beer like Budweiser is just as good when you ice it twice.

But I can't resist mentioning that there is an easy way to avoid the situation altogether.

Just make sure there's no Bud left over!



Budweiser.
KING OF BEERS.

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Only 14 More
Days to Shop

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G.W.U.

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NOVELTIES
POSTERS
RECORDS
STATIONERY
BOOKS - FICTION,
NON FICTION,
PAPERBACKS,
XMAS GIFT WRAP AND CARDS
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ITEMS
IN STOCK NOW
"LOVE STORY" IN PAPERBACK